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ABSTRACT

Three intermountain communities in Colorado and Utah were studied to determine the impact of rapid development on residents of rural communities, especially on their views of the world and their personal well-being, and to assess the degree to which energy boomtowns experience the social disruption suggested in the classical boomtown studies. Two models of boomtown development were employed: the disruption model, which predicts that changes in the "lifeworld" (a concept borrowed from Gadamer--1975, and Habermas--1981) will be accompanied by a decline in well-being; and the systemic model, which predicts that the system-structure of a community will preserve lifeworld and well-being. Data were collected via questionnaires completed by 443 residents of the three communities, two with boomtown conditions and one a control. The results indicated that the two models under consideration were not very adequate in understanding the content of residents' lifeworld, but were highly successful in assessing well-being. The boomtown variables increased rural ambivalance, caution in accepting new ideas, and modernity, therefore indicating that boomtowns introduce a slight change in lifeworld, however, none of the lifeworld change variables hinted at disruption. More extensive time series analysis of the boom phenomenon and its impact on the lifeworld is needed. References, tables and figures are appended. (JHZ)

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Boomtowns and Lifeworld Disruption

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Boomtowns and Lifeworld Disruption
Abstract

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Past research concerning the effects of boomtowns on their citizens, suggests that while some aspects of these communities are disrupted by the phenomenon, other aspects remain unchanged and others improve. The research reported here is an effort to examine two major areas of concern, lifeworld and well-being, and determine the boomtown effect. A pair of models is developed to evaluate the effect in the context of general models of community change. They are tested by using data from a study of 425 residents of three communities, two representing aspects of boomtown developments and the other a control. The results indicate that the models are not very adequate in understanding the content of residents' lifeworld, nor is there much of a boomtown effect. In contrast, the models are highly successful in assessing well being. They show that lifeworld is extremely important in understanding well being developments. The results also indicate that boomtown residents do experience a decline in some dimensions of well being.

Boomtowns and Lifeworld Disruption

Introduction

This paper reports a study of the impact of rapid development on the residents of rural communities, especially their views of the world and their own personal well-being. The impacts will be conceptualized by means of previous boomtown studies and the literature that attempts to analyze the relationship of modernization and industrialization to one's lifeworld and personal well-being.

Conceptualization

Rural communities that become boomtowns ordinarily are characterized by a pre-boom history of decline in population numbers and a high degree of cultural homogeneity. The boom condition changes both of these central characteristics: there is a dramatic increase in numbers and the new residents bring significant cultural diversity to the community.

The pioneering studies of boomtowns, such as Cortese and Jones (1977), Gilmore (1976), and Kohrs (1974) argued that the boom produces generalized social and personal disruption in the boomtown. The boom supposedly introduced an era of individual and collective crisis as individuals found their lifeworld disrupted and changed. The communities themselves encountered difficulties in maintaining services and amenities.

Subsequent studies elaborated on the disruption at the community level in terms of services and facilities (Albrecht, 1982;

Ballard and Copp, 1981; and Murdock and Leistritz, 1979), crime rates (Ballard and Copp, 1981), and role structures (Cortese and Jones, 1977). Several studies also encountered disruption for individuals. Youth in boomtowns were found to be more alienated than other youth or other boomtown residents (Freudenberg, 1979). People in agriculture and established businesses experienced difficulties as a result of changing economies, more competetion, and so on (Murdock and Leistritz, 1979). Long term residents experienced retreatism (Ballard and Copp, 1981), disruption of social ties, and increased stress (Finsterbusch, 1982). Newcomers experienced less happiness than old-timers (Freudenberg, 1981). In summary, several studies reported that boomtown conditions are disruptive for specific aspects of community and individual life.

However, doubt concerning the general acceptability of the disruption hypothesis has been growing with recent developments. Wilkenson et. al., (1982) have argued that the basic assumptions guiding much of this research and the methodologies most often employed are flawed. Some studies have simply failed to encounter disruption (Ballard and Copp, 1982; Murdock and Leistritz, 1979; and Wilkenson, 1984). Other studies have found disruption to be limited to specific dimensions of the community and its residents. England and Albrecht (1984), for example, found that the quality of services declines, but that social ties remain strong. Krannich and Greider (1984) have failed to find a general decline in personal well-being, but the sense of personal integration into the community is disrupted. Further, they have found (Greider and Krannich, 1985) that local informal social support

netweorks are less extensive under conditions of rapid population growth.

Finally, there are clear indications that some benefits occur as a consequence of booms. Krannich (1981) encountered economic improvements. Employment opportunities usually improve (Murdock and Leistritz, 1979). England and Albrecht (1984) have found an increase in informal ties in the community.

It seems safe to conclude that the changes that occur in boomtowns do not fit an orderly pattern. Some areas of community and individual life are disrupted, others areas benefit, and others remain unaffected. In addition, recent research by Krannich and Greider (1984), England and Albrecht (1984) and Wilkinson (1984) clearly demonstrates that factors other than the boom must be considered in examining the effect of the boom. These factors include length of residence, urbanization-industrialization, socioeconomic status and cultural factors.

The research reported here is an effort to examine the applicability of the disruption hypothesis to an aspect of individual and collective life, the lifeworld, that has not received the treatment it has merited. Lifeworld is a concept borrowed from Gadamer (1975) and Habermas (1981) and modified here to fit the problem area. Habermas defines lifeworld as the unproblematic background convictions that are held by members of a community. The lifeworld is a collection of beliefs, including cognitive, moral and evaluative components, that are both unquestioned and uniformly accepted. He neither specifies content nor the level of society to which it applies. However, traditional rural

communities with their cultural and historical homogeneity should certainly possess pervasive and compelling lifeworlds. The disruption hypothesis as well as related work by Berger, Berger and Kellner(1974) argues that the scope of agreement about the lifeworld would decline and its content change as a community experiences rapid growth. Berger, Berger and Kellner claim that contacts between people who have differing beliefs produce questioning of one's own beliefs as well as a sense of homelessness and disorganization.

In this report we will restrict ourselves to selected cognitive and evaluative components of the lifeworld : they include the level of rurality of values, the degree of fatalism accepted, the amount of alienation, and the presence of value modernity. The research will evaluate the degree to which boomtowns experience generalized disruption of the community's lifeworld and the degree to which individuals experience this disruption as personally disquieting.

The Research Model.

The starting point in developing the research model is the same as that used in England and Albrecht, 1984 : the conception of boomtown as a community in rapid transition from rural life to a more urban-industrial life accompanied by substantial population growth.* The key issues are whether individuals' views

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* The meaning of substantial is, of course, relative. Since some of these communities were so small in their pre-boom era, the arrival of even a few hundred new residents can be quite traumatic--numbers that would hardly be noticed in a larger community or city.

of their lifeworld are different in boomtowns compared to other communities and whether the boomtown condition and its presumed impact on lifeworld also influence individual life satisfaction.

Boomtown conditions may introduce three pressures on the life world of residents that make the disruption hypothesis theoretically credibile. First, Kasarda and Janowitz (1974), in their linear model of community change, hypothesize that population growth and increased density weaken the sense of belonging and integration. This is based on the assumption that small communities are structured around Gemeinschaft-like relations and population growth induces the replacement of these relations by others that are Gesellschaft-like. In their empirical analysis, Kasarda and Janowitz do not find this model as adequate as are some alternatives, but it does have strong, traditional theoretical support.

Second, the newcomers who migrate to the community during boom growth are assumed to differ from the established residents. As the newcomers engage in interaction with the established residents, challenges to the lifeworld of both groups can be expected. Berger, Berger and Kellner (1974) argue that when people of distinct lifeworlds come into contact, the differences lead to a questioning of the lifeworld: beliefs that were originally unquestioned come into question and change. The result is a situation where the lifeworld either changes or becomes an object of scepticism. In boomtowns, the lifeworld of the newcomers is often different from that of the established residents. As they are brought into interaction, the process described by Berger, Berger and Kellner is set in motion. It would then be

reasonable to assume that the disruption of the lifeworld could result in greater unhappiness and a decline in feelings of well-being.

Third, research on industrialization tell us that the processes of industrialization and urbanization in a rural area can be expected to affect one's lifeworld. Kerr et.al. (1970) were among the first to formulate the argument that industrialization requires the development of a new set of norms, rules, and regulations: a new lifeworld. Some elements of a life world, such as views of work, materialism, education, and science are identified as most likely to be involved. In addition, Kerr et. al. argue that over-all well-being and some of its specific components such as optimism and happiness increase. However, many neo-Marxists (Habermas, 1973; Adorno, 1982; and Horkheimer and Adorno, 1982) contend that a decline in general well-being and happiness as well as an increase in alienation and power lessness result from industrialization. Recent research (e.g. England, Gibbons and Johnson, 1980) indicates that industrialization does influence the lifeworld by changing values, though change is a more apt descriptor than disruption. The same study fails to find any link between industrialization and well-being.

The disruption model indicates that negative change occurs in a person's lifeworld and sense of well-being during rapid growth. However, competing models are also available. Kasarda and Janowitz (1974), for example, have developed what they refer to as the systemic model, which suggests that communities and individuals have homeostatic mechanisms which operate to insulate

the lifeworld and well-being from marked change. The systemic model assumes that both the lifeworld and level of well-being have been developed over a fairly substantial period of time and an entire system of mechanisms are brought into play to maintain them.

The two models yield very different predictions concerning the consequences of boomtown development. The disruption model predicts that the lifeworld will change substantially and the change will result in a decline in well-being. The systemic model holds that the boomtown development will not substantially impact lifeworld or well-being. Prior research (England and Albrecht, 1984) indicates that the disruption model applies to community services, but the systemic model applies to informal and formal interpersonal ties. The present research will examine the adequacy of the two models in the areas of lifeworld and personal well being.

Both the disruption and systemic models need to take into account several individual characteristics which can operate in either model in combination with the boomtown phenome non. If the boomtown development is primarily the extension of urban and industrial developments to a rural community, then previous experience with urban and industrial lifestyles could be expected to influence an individual's responses. Type of employment, education, and past involvement with formal organizations and mass media are indicators of previous exposure to urbanization and industrialization. Similarly, a person's age and sex are often found to affect personal well-being and in some cases the structure of a lifeworld.

An additional individual variable of importance suggested by the work of Kasarda and Janowitz (1974) is length of residence. In part, it is an indicator of the amount of time a person has had to become integrated into the lifeworld of a community. Krannich and Greider (1984) use length of residence as a variable to mediate the degree to which a person is affected by the boomtown conditions. They find that it does have an interactive effect.

In summary, a person's lifeworld and well-being may be affected by boomtown conditions and the amount of time a person has lived in the community. However, the nature of the impacts will depend on a person's sex, age, and exposure to industrialization-urbanization. Each of these factors can be combined into the overall research model diagrammed in Figure 1. The nature of the relationships depicted by the arrows depends on whether the disruption or systemic model is assumed.

Research Procedures

Data were collected in three intermountain area communities that were in various stages of growth associated with energy resource development and boomtown conditions. The communities are described in detail in England and Albrecht (1984) and will only be mentioned briefly here. Craig, Colorado, was an agricultural community until 1974 when construction of a large coal-fired power facility was started nearby. Craig's population grew from 4,500 to 10,000 in a four year period. Price, Utah, is a coal mining town that has experienced repeated boom and bust cycles over the last 100 years. It went through a boom cycle at

the same time Craig did, but grew at a more modest rate. Gunnison, Colorado, is an agricultural community whose population did not change much over the same period. It grew slightly as a result of forces independent of energy development. All three communities are located in similar environmental and cultural settings.

Data for the study were collected via a questionnaire that was mailed to a sample of 900 respondents, 300 of whom were drawn randomly from the most recent telephone directories for each of the three communities. After eliminating business addresses, all names were assigned a number, and the sample was drawn using a computer-generated list of random numbers. The specific procedure used for the mail survey was a modified form of the technique adopted by Dillman and his colleagues (Dillman, 1974).

A total of 224 respondents were eliminated from the original sample because the persons had moved from the community or addresses were incomplete, problems not uncommon in boomtowns. In addition, nine of the original sample members were deceased. Completed questionnaires were received from 443 of the remaining 667 members of the sample for a return rate of 65 percent. This rate varied only very slightly by community with a low of 64 percent in Craig, Colorado, and a high of 67 percent in Price, Utah.

Measurement of Variables and Statistical Analysis

The three cities surveyed were selected specifically to examine the effects of boomtown development. They are similar in size, culture, and setting. However, Gunnison represents the

absence of any boomtown development. Its growth for the decade during which the research was conducted was 2.5 percent per year. Price, on the other hand, has been through a series of boom and bust cycles. The boom cycle occurring at the time of the survey was merely the latest in a history of such phenomena and resulted in an annual growth rate of 4.6 percent for the decade of the 70s, though the growth was much higher in the period immediately preceeding the research. Craig was experiencing its first modern boom with a rate of growth of 9.3 percent per year for the decade and a more than doubling of the population in a 4-year period. To capture these differences, two dummy variables were created. The first was the repeat modest boom factor represented by Price: it was coded one if the respondent was from Price and zero otherwise. The second was a new rapid boom factor with residents of Craig coded one and the others zero.

The life circumstances variables sought to capture experience with industrialization-urbanization, age, sex, and time in residence in the community. An individual's exposure to industrialization and urbanization was assessed by his or her educational level, income, occupational category and media exposure. We assumed that higher education and income indicated increased experience with industrialization-urbanization.

Two classes of occupations were evaluated in the analysis. Occupations that are typically professional, service oriented, or encountered primarily in urban areas were all coded together as a set and treated as a category on a dummy variable: industrial-urban occupation. Occupations that are clearly related to the

boom, such as construction and coal mining, were also treated as a category on a dummy variable: boom-related occupation.

Four items were used to determine current exposure to urbanization and industrialization. The four items are presented in Table 1 and were factor analyzed to reduce the number of variables. Two factors emerge. The first is bipolar with subscriptions to outside publications at one pole and TV watching at the other.

Insert Table 1 here

It was labeled national media exposure though that is an over-interpretation of the positive pole. The other factor is called "outside experience." Neither name has a strong rationale.

Additional individual characteristics included in the model were sex, age and time in residence. Age and time in residence were determined by simple, open-ended questions. Sex was treated as a dummy variable.

Items to ascertain content of lifeworld can be divided into four sets. First, four items deal with rurality and are listed in Table 2. A factor analysis produced two interesting factors. The first factor has two high loading items, both of which refer

Insert Table 2 here

to rural culture and ideology. Interestingly they have loadings with the same sign, but one item has favorable content while the other's content is evaluatively negative suggesting an ambivalence toward rural values. The second factor's two high

loading items suggest a similar ambivalence toward rural life. The two factors account for 72.7% of the total item variance.

Second, a set of items measured the modernity of the respondents. Table 3 presents the five items and results of the

Insert Table 3 here

factor analysis. Two factors result. One is labeled modernity (primarily a combination of willingness to detach from home and faith in science and technology) and the other is post-industrialism (a willingness to rely on services and specialized knowledge).

Third, two items were combined by factor analysis to assess the degree to which an individual feels the universe is a morally good place. The items asked whether the world is friendly and whether people are willing to help in times of difficulty.

Fourth, a set of four items sought to evaluate the individual's response to change, especially perceptions of change in the life world. The factor analysis failed to provide an acceptable set of factors. The analysis revealed that each item is best treated individually: the communality for every item was below .30. The individual items were (in summary form):

1. New ideas should be accepted with caution (Thought Conservatism);
2. There are no general moral standards, everything is relative (Ethical Relativity);
3. Changes are so rapid one doesn't know what to expect (Difficulty with Change);
4. I don't value the things most people do(Value Isolation).

The items to assess well-being fall in two general classes: satisfaction with various dimensions of life and alienation.

Satisfaction was evaluated in the questionnaire by asking one question about general happiness and seven about specific aspects of life. The general item asked whether life has gotten better or worse. Five responses were possible ranging from "Much Worse" to "Much Better" with a neutral "No Change" alternative included. Six of the seven items for specific aspects of satisfaction are listed in Table 4. Responses ranged from "Very Satisfied" to

Insert Table 4 here

"Not At All Satisfied" with five possible categories. These items were included in a factor analysis which yielded two factors explaining 67% of the total item variance. Five of the six items load high on the first factor; now called general satisfaction. The other factor has one high loading item assessing status satisfaction. The one specific item not included in the factor analysis asks for satisfaction with boom related developments and was a five point Likert-type item.

Alienation was assessed by five items designed to represent distinct dimensions of alienation as identified by Seeman (1983). A factor analysis found no meaningful reduction of the items which determine social isolation, powerlessness, planning efficacy, fatalism and work alienation on five point Likert-type items.

The data analysis was accomplished in two stages. First, an analysis of variance was performed on all of the outcome variables using community residence as the treatment groups. This was done to develop a detailed evaluation of the general effects of boomtown developments on the various aspects of social

disruption. The second phase involved a series of multiple regression runs to evaluate the boomtown disruption and systemic models.

Results.

The disruption model assumes that life world and well-being are both negatively affected by boomtown developments. The results for the impact on lifeworld will be presented first. The analysis of variance findings are reported in Table 5, where individual items, not factors, were used as dependent variables in the analysis. The mean scores for each community are included. If a letter is included with the mean, it indicates

Insert Table 5 here

that, based on an LSD test, the mean is significantly different from the mean for the community whose name begins with the letter. The results of this analysis do not provide support for the disruption hypothesis. Three of thirteen analyses do have significant differences at the .01 level. Gunnison and Craig residents view rural life as less natural than do those of Price, a result not predicted by the disruption model. Craig residents view rural residents as being less cultured than do those of the other two communities. This could be attributed to the boom condition. Finally, Gunnison reveals a greater tendancy to express a loss of rules and standards than do the other two. Again, not a result favoring the disruption model. So, even though there are three significant differences, only one supports disruption.

The multiple regression results are presented in Table 6.

Insert Table 6 here

While most of the R^2 are statistically significant, they are low for all aspects of the lifeworld. They are not statistically significant for two of the alienation measures. The analysis reveals that the individual characteristics, sex, age and years in residence, do not affect the lifeworld measures systematically. Being female decreases modernity, rural cultural ambivalence, and caution about accepting new ideas. Goodness of the universe and thought conservatism are lower as age increases, but post-industrialism increases with age. The longer a person has resided in a community, the lower the scores on rural action ambivalence and difficulty in coping with change.

The variables measuring an individual's exposure to industrialization and urbanism do not present a strong impact on lifeworld. In general, if there is an impact of individual exposure, it decreases ambivalence of attitudes toward rurality, increases modernity, value isolation, and goodness of the universe, while decreasing caution in accepting new ideas: a pattern that suggests people who are exposed to urbanism and industrialism do have a more modern, less amibivalent collection of views in their lifeworld. The change items do not reveal a pattern of disruption by such exposures. This portion of the model does not support the disruption model though there is some support for the systemic model.

The two boomtown variables do influence the lifeworld. Both produce greater caution in accepting new ideas, but the other change variables do not suggest disruptive change. Also booms

appear to increase rural ambivalence. Cyclical booms enhance feelings of modernity.

The second major feature of the model focuses on well-being. The results of the analysis of variance on the well being

Insert Table 7 here

items show no differences between the three communities beyond those to be expected by chance. The boomtown phenomenon alone does not appear to affect any aspect of well-being.

The multiple regression analysis is presented in Table 8. The values of R^2 are much higher than for the lifeworld variables.

Insert Table 8 here

This suggests that while the account of determinants of lifeworld is inadequate and in need of major modification, well-being is fairly well accounted for.

An examination of the sets of independent variables shows a weak tendency for exposure to industrialization-urbanism in the form of exposure to the national media (written material as opposed to television), outside experience, and education to increase some aspects of satisfaction, while diminishing some dimensions of alienation. Income has the same effect on satisfaction, but increases alienation as well. Having an energy related occupation decreases both satisfaction and alienation. The individual characteristics do not relate directly to well-being, except for years in residence which seems to improve satisfaction, but to be unrelated to alienation.

Lifeworld components do have important impacts on well-being. While not all the lifeworld variables are related to well being in a systematic fashion, the individual measures do play an important role in the regression equations. Ambivalence toward activities associated with rurality decreases overall satisfaction and increases alienation, but is also associated with an increase in specific aspects of satisfaction. Goodness of the universe and a sense of relativity due to changes in values reveal a similar pattern. Modernity and post-industrialism increase satisfaction and decrease alienation.

The cyclical boom decreases satisfaction and increases social isolation. The recent boom increases powerlessness and produces a sense of the inefficacy in planning.

Summary and Conclusions

The results reported in the preceding section are the outcome of an effort to determine the degree to which energy boomtowns experience the social disruption suggested in the classical boomtown studies. In the effort to evaluate this, two models of boomtown development are explicated. The disruption model is based on an argument that the boomtown phenomenon produces a rapid shift from a Gemeinschaft-like community to one that is Gessellschaft-like in which the changes in lifeworld are accompanied by a decline in well-being. An individual's exposure to urbanism and industrialization are assumed to influence the shift from the traditional lifeworld.

The systemic model is based on the argument that the system-structure of a community will preserve lifeworld and well-being.

A period of disruption may occur due to rapid population growth, but the lifeworld and well-being are reestablished. Experience with urbanism-industrialization and modernity makes the transition smoother.

The results of the analysis indicate that lifeworld and its role in the model generally fits the systematic model. It is not even modestly disrupted, but does demonstrate some small changes due to boom conditions. Those exposed to industrialization experience less ambivalence toward rurality and more modernity. The boomtown variables do increase rural ambivalence, caution in accepting new ideas and modernity. Hence, the data indicate that boomtowns do introduce a slight change in lifeworld, but none of the life world change variables hint at disruption.

The model does account for well-being much better than it does for lifeworld structure. The strength of this aspect of the model is due to the use of lifeworld measures to account for satisfaction and alienation. However, the pattern of effects strongly indicates a need for a sophisticated model of relationships between the two. The results do not fit the usual claims by neo-Marxists that modernity and industrialism inflict the masses with alienation and sorrow. Additionally, change in lifeworld is not uniformly disruptive to satisfaction. The time in residence and boom conditions do influence both satisfaction and alienation, but not necessarily in a disruptive fashion. Figure 2 presents the model as modified by the results. The nature of the relationships is much more supportive of the systemic model than the disruption model, though the boom condition does decrease aspects of satisfaction.

In conclusion, the use of lifeworld dimensions does seem to be promising. However, the present data and analysis does not evaluate the full breadth of lifeworld, nor does it show how it changes over time. Also, more extensive time series analysis of the boom phenomenon and its impact on the lifeworld is needed.

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Table 1. Factor analysis on Exposure to Industrialization Items

Item	Factor Loadings: Media Exposure	Factor Loadings: Outside Experience
Subscriptions to outside publications	.82	-.07
Hours watching TV	-.79	-.05
Movies per Month	.22	.74
Work place headquarters (local or non-local)	-.24	.71

(Loadings whose values are greater than .45 are underlined for emphasis.)

Table 2. Factor analysis of Rurality Items

Item	Factor: Rural Value Ambivalence	Factor: Rural Life Ambivalence
Rural People are Uncultured	.86	-.12
Family Farm is best food producer	.87	.07
Agricultural Life is natural	-.08	.82
Life in small towns is too slow	.04	.84

(Items loading at over .45 are underlined for emphasis.)

Table 3. Factor Analysis of Selected Modernity Indicators

Indicator	Modernity	Post-Industrialism
Take job close to home	-.60	.04
Science and Technology can solve Problems of Society	.75	.06
Will use Marriage Counselor	.34	.70
Response to Property Damage*	-.40	.61
Response to Child's Problems*	.02	.51

* Each of these items asked whether the respondent would use informal or professional services to resolve difficulties with personal property and children.

Table 4. Factor Analysis on Satisfaction Items

Item: Satisfaction with:	Factor Loadings: General Satisfaction	Factor Loadings: Status Satisfaction
Home	.59	-.03
Family	.70	.04
Standard of Living	.76	-.04
Education	.79	.00
Job	.76	.13
Status	.02	.99

Table 5. Analysis of Variance on Life World

Measures	Gunnison	Price	Craig	F	Significance
Rurality					
Rural are Uncultured	3.08C	3.06C	3.73GP	15.17	0.00
Family Farm Importance	2.92	2.98	3.04	0.55	0.58
Rural Life is Natural	1.71p	2.01gc	1.80p	4.46	0.01
Small Towns are Slow	2.15	2.19	2.11	0.22	0.81
Modernity					
Take job close to Home & Family	1.80	1.79	1.91	0.73	0.48
Science and Technology Efficacy	3.11	3.31	3.14	1.37	0.26
Consult Counsel on Marriage	4.14	4.10	3.97	1.14	0.32
Goodness of World					
World is Friendly	2.23	1.99	2.09	1.95	0.15
People are Helpful	2.64	2.66	2.64	0.01	0.99
Value of Change					
Accept New Ideas Slowly	3.56	3.75	3.69	1.14	0.32
All is Relative	3.18PC	2.80G	3.14G	5.05	0.01
Change Induces Uncertainty	2.58	2.63	2.49	0.84	0.43
I Don't Value as do Others	3.22	2.23	3.35	0.67	0.51

Table 6. Effects of Boomtown Developments on Lifeworld: Standardized Regression Coeffecients

Independent Variable	Dependent Variables: Rural Cultural Ambivalence	Rural Action Ambivalence	Modernity	Post-Industrialism
Boomtown				
Boomtown(Cyclical)	----	0.15***	0.07	0.12*
Boomtown(Recent)	0.19***	----	-0.06	----
Individual Exposure to Industrialization				
Media Exposure	0.03	0.06	----	-0.12**
Outside Experience	----	----	-0.07	-0.10*
Education	----	-0.13**	----	-0.08
Professional	-0.06	----	0.12**	-0.04
Energy Occupation	0.05	----	-0.10*	-0.08
Income	-0.15**	----	0.15**	0.10
Individual Characteristics				
Sex	0.10*	-0.04	-0.19***	-0.09
Age	0.08	-0.07	----	0.08**
Years in Residence	0.06	-0.16**	0.07	0.05
R2	0.08***	0.07***	0.11***	0.10***

* Significant at alpha = 0.10
** Significant at alpha = 0.05
*** Significant at alpha = 0.01

Table 6.(cont.) Effects of Boomtown Developments on Lifeworld: Standardized Regression Coeffecients

Dependent Variables				
Goodness of Universe	Thought Conservatism	Ethical Relativity	Difficulty With Change	Value Isolation
-0.08	0.16**	----	----	----
-0.08	0.10*	----	-0.08	0.05
0.15**	-0.11*	0.06	----	0.04
----	-0.13**	0.10*	----	-0.09
----	0.07	-0.35***	0.06	----
----	----	----	0.03	0.10*
0.03	0.05	----	0.08	0.08
0.05	----	-0.03	-0.08	----
0.06	-0.10*	-0.04	----	----
-0.16**	0.14**	----	0.10	0.03
----	----	----	-0.15**	0.08
0.05**	0.08**	0.15***	0.04	0.03

Table 7. Analysis of Variance on Well-Being

Measure	Means Gunnison	Price	Craig	F	Significance
Satisfaction					
General Happiness	0.61	0.57	0.56	0.13	0.88
Energy Related Change	2.53	2.41	2.61	1.47	0.21
Change in Finance	37.33	29.91	32.93	1.40	0.25
Satisfaction-Home	4.22	4.32	4.27	0.44	0.65
Satisfaction-Family	3.61	3.76	3.67	0.72	0.49
Satisfaction-Standard of Living	3.90PC	3.52G	3.50G	6.31	0.00
Satisfaction-Education	3.93	3.77	4.04	2.34	0.10
Satisfaction-Job	3.92	3.74	3.73	1.71	0.18
Satisfaction-Status	1.70	1.51	1.69	1.60	0.20
Alienation					
Powerlessness	3.02	3.10	2.99	0.39	0.67
Isolation	2.07P	2.33GC	2.05P	3.01	0.05
Estrangement-no plan	1.42	1.55	1.62	1.70	0.18
Estrangement-Fatalism	1.60	1.66	1.73	0.85	0.43
Work Alienation	2.20	2.18	2.33	0.86	0.42

Table 8. Effects of Boomtown Development and Lifeworld on Well Being Standardized Regression Coeffecients

Independent Variables	Dependent Variables: Overall Change Satisfaction	Overall Satisfaction	Status Satisfaction	Energy Devel. Satisfaction
Boomtown				
Boomtown(Cyclical)	-0.14*	-0.07	-0.13**	-0.14**
Boomtown(Recent)	-0.07	----	----	----
Individual Exposure to Industrialization				
Media Exposure	0.07	0.10	0.14***	-0.09
Outside Experience	0.18**	----	0.07	----
Education	0.14*	0.10*	-0.05	0.08
Professional	0.09	----	0.07	-0.06
Energy Occuptaion	-0.12	-0.10*	0.10	-0.04
Income	0.05	0.15**	-0.03	0.06
Individual Characteristics				
Sex	0.08	-0.07	-0.12*	----
Age	0.06	----	0.05	-0.11
Years in Residence	0.24**	0.06	0.11*	0.18**
Life World				
Rural Cultural Ambivalence	----	----	0.06	0.04
Rural Action Ambivalence	0.04	-0.19***	0.14**	0.10*
Modernity	-0.07	0.14**	0.07	-0.13**
Post-Industrialism	----	0.25***	0.16**	-0.04
Goodness of Universe	-0.08	-0.13**	----	-0.09
Thought Conservatism	----	0.18***	0.03	----
Relativity	----	-0.13**	-0.07	0.20***
Difficulty with Change	----	----	----	-0.05
Value Isolation	-0.04	----	-0.08	----
R2	0.12**	0.37***	0.12**	0.12**

* Significant at alpha = 0.10
** Significant at alpha = 0.05
*** Significant at alpha = 0.01

Table 8.(cont.) Effects of Boomtown Development and Lifeworld on Well Being Standardized Regression Coeffecients

Dependent Variables				
Isolation	Powerlessness	Planning Effecacy	Fatalism	Work Alienation
0.16**	-0.06	----	0.05	-0.05
-0.04	-0.13**	0.10*	0.07	----
-0.09*	0.08	----	0.04	-0.04
----	----	----	----	0.03
-0.06	----	----	0.09	0.08
-0.14**	----	-0.05	-0.09	-0.05
0.11**	0.03	0.05	----	----
----	0.07	-0.08	0.05	----
----	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.09
-0.11*	----	0.08	----	-0.09
----	0.07	----	----	0.08
0.04	0.16**	0.07	0.21***	0.09
0.32***	----	0.08	----	0.21***
-0.22***	-0.16**	0.25***	-0.12**	-0.29***
-0.11**	-0.05	-0.04	----	----
0.06	----	0.12**	0.06	0.16**
----	0.08	----	----	-0.09
0.04	0.25***	0.07	0.04	0.07
-0.08	0.13*	----	-0.08	0.06
-0.06	----	0.08	----	----
0.35**	0.17***	0.17***	0.09**	0.25***

* Significant at alpha = 0.10
** Significant at alpha = 0.05
*** Significant at alpha = 0.01

Figure 1
Model of Boomtown Effects

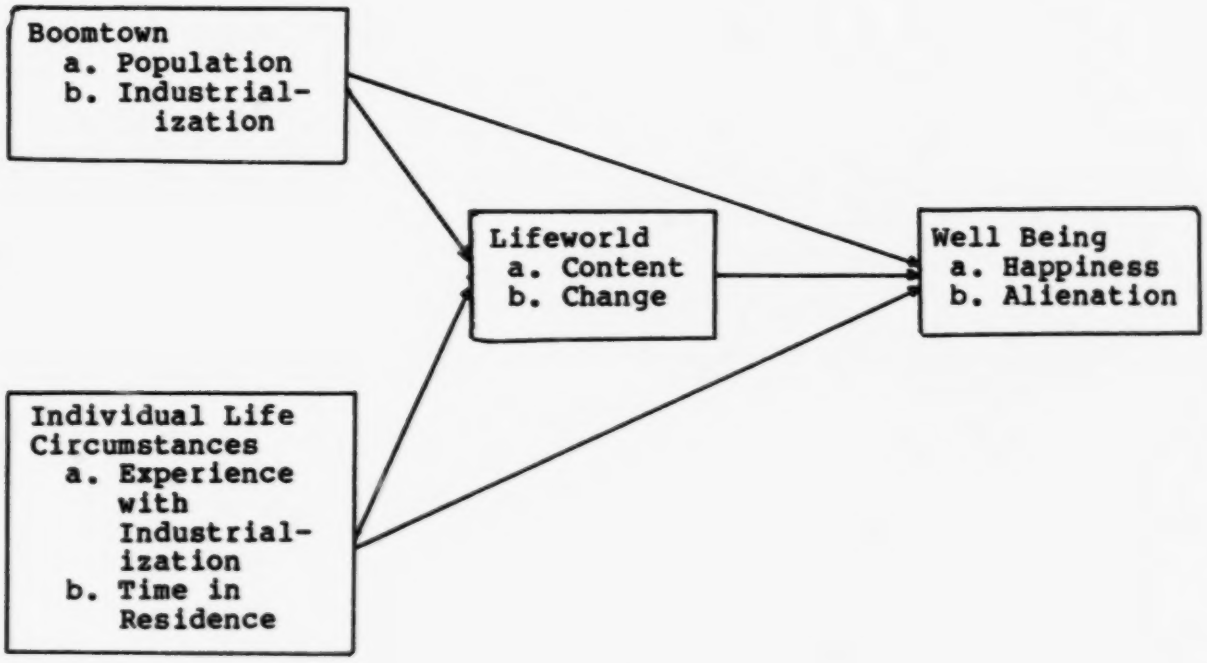
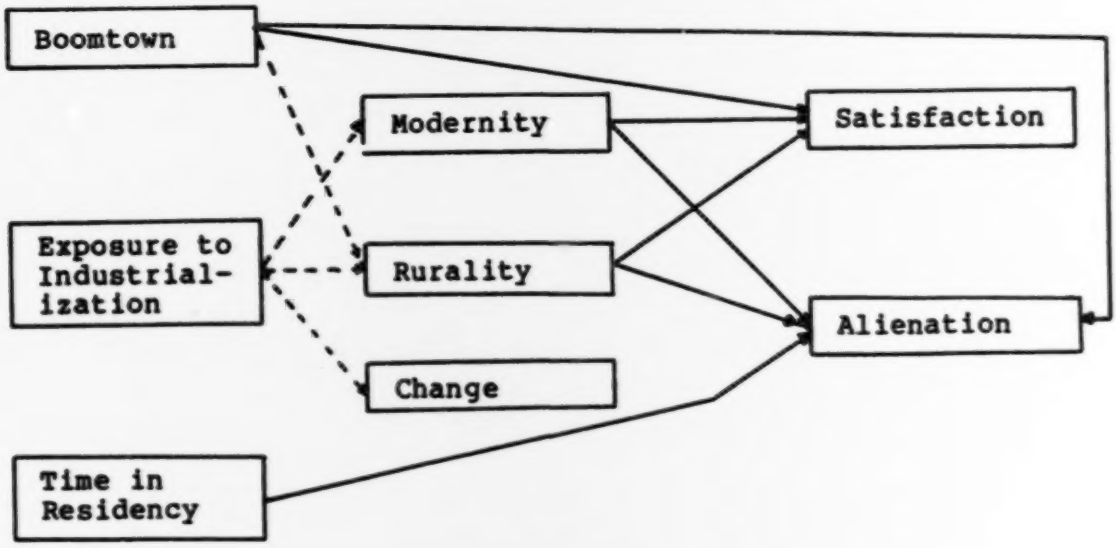


Figure 2
Revised Model of Boomtown Effects



- - - - Weak relationship
------- Strong relationship